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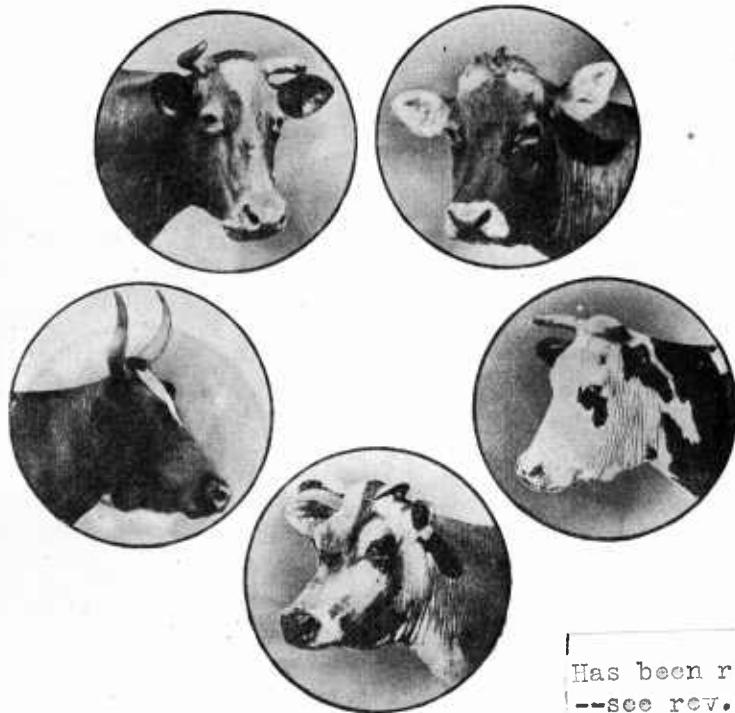
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BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE



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BREEDS of dairy cattle differ in both conformation and general characteristics. Each has been developed for certain ends. In selecting a breed, consideration ought to be given to factors which will make for the success of the dairy-cattle business.

The prevailing type of each breed and the ideal toward which the breeders are striving are described in this bulletin. Such information, together with a brief history of the origin and development of each breed, should be of value to the breeder in beginning and carrying on his breeding operations.

Only those breeds having a large representation in the United States are included in the discussion.

BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE.

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FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE SELECTION OF A BREED.

CONDITIONS affecting dairying vary so greatly in the different sections of the United States that many things must be considered in the selection of a suitable breed of dairy cattle. Although the different dairy breeds are alike in general dairy tendencies, each breed has peculiarities which adapt it to certain conditions. Therefore, not only the conditions to be met but also the characteristics of the breed must be judged in order to make the wisest selection.

Two sources of income from dairy cattle are to be considered. One is represented by the sale of products, either milk or butterfat; and the other comes from the sale of surplus stock. Often the latter may amount to a considerable sum, even though the herd is composed of grade animals.

Another point that should be borne in mind is that no single breed is altogether superior to all others; it may excel in certain features, but not in all. It is best, therefore, to select the breed which comes the nearest to meeting the necessary conditions.

MARKET REQUIREMENTS.

Most of the milk sold in towns and cities is subject to certain requirements as to quality, among which are standards for the butterfat and milk solids. For a large percentage of the milk, payment is based upon quantity or weight, without special reference to any butterfat content above the legal standard. Local requirements differ greatly as to the butterfat and solids content, but the standard of the United States Department of Agriculture for use in interstate commerce of 3.25 per cent butterfat and 8.5 per cent solids not fat is a fair average of the quality of milk required. Most cheese factories and also some condensaries buy the milk on the weight basis, provided a certain minimum standard is reached.

Recently it has become much more common among the buyers to purchase milk upon the basis of butterfat content. This basis is being adopted among the large dealers in cities, and it undoubtedly is a much fairer method than the straight-weight system. All creameries and ice-cream factories and many condensaries buy milk or cream on the butterfat basis, and a number of cheese factories also have adopted this method of buying.

Consumers, as a rule, much prefer milk of a deep-yellow color, which usually is considered to be an indication of richness. A distinct and deep cream line in the milk bottle is another feature by which the quality of the milk is judged. Although generally the consumer does not want to pay more for a better quality of product, occasionally it is possible to create a demand for rich milk at a higher price.

BREED PREVAILING IN THE COMMUNITY.

Very often the benefits of cooperative effort are lost through the exercise of an inborn spirit of independence. Consequently it frequently happens that in the selection of a breed no consideration is given to the fact that a breed already may be established in the locality. The predominance of a certain breed in a community offers many advantages. A market is established which, because of the availability of large numbers of animals, attracts buyers from a distance, especially those who buy large consignments. Under such circumstances all surplus stock may be disposed of to better advantage and cooperative advertising also may be used effectively. In addition bulls may be bought cooperatively or exchanged with facility, thus very materially reducing the cost of service in the herd.

Any necessary additions to the herd can be obtained, without expense for travel, from neighbors' herds with whose history the buyer is thoroughly familiar. These advantages apply not only to the breeder of pure-bred cattle but also to the owner of grades.

PERSONAL PREFERENCE.

Personal preference is very important in choosing a breed, but too often it is the only thing considered, leading sometimes to the selection of a breed unsuited to local conditions, with resulting failure for the venture. While the greater the interest in any undertaking the more likely it is to be successful, a dairymen at least should consider his market and the community breed, as well as his own preference, in the matter of choosing a breed.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY AND CLIMATE.

In this country there is a very wide range of conditions, both as to topography and climate. On rich, level pastures all breeds thrive, but on rough, hilly land, where pasturage is scant, they do not show

equal adaptability. In the extreme cold of the North, with its long winters, different resisting qualities are needed as compared with the almost tropical heat in the southern parts of the country.

CURRENT PRICE OF THE BREED.

The prices of the several breeds of dairy cattle have been subject to considerable variation from year to year. Nearly all have had periods of "boom" when inflated prices were paid for animals that later failed to produce as expected. Just as a breed may enjoy a high tide of popularity, so it may suffer a period of depression. Frequently, during a period of depression, animals of good producing ability may be obtained at relatively small cost. A comparison of prices during several years will indicate the trend in value for any breed.

ESTIMATE OF THE FUTURE OF A BREED.

It is very difficult to arrive at a true estimate as to the future development and popularity of a breed, which is a matter of great importance to the breeder of pure-bred cattle and, to a less degree, to the breeder of grades, since a considerable part of the income from dairy cattle comes from the sale of surplus stock. A marked variation in the market price of cattle affects materially the returns from the dairy.

Perhaps one of the most common causes of fluctuation in price is the prevalence of fads, of which the most popular is color. Probably nothing retards the general development of a breed so much as these notions, which have no relation to the producing ability of animals.

There is a marked tendency toward larger size in dairy cattle because a larger animal, by its greater consumption of feed, has the possibility of greater production. Ordinarily, from the point of view of the added beef value, too much stress is placed upon size. This difference in value is so small as to be of little importance in comparison with other features.

PREPOTENCY.

The type of the breed should be well established if the breeder desires to have the characteristics of his animals transmitted to their offspring. In the case of grade herds it is especially desirable that the characteristics of the pure-bred bull be transmitted to his offspring. Females showing the external characteristics of their sire may reasonably be expected to have also some of the milk-producing ability of his ancestors.

SCORE CARDS.

Dairy-cattle registry associations have found that in the development of a uniform conformation in their respective breeds it is helpful to establish an ideal toward which to work. As an aid, score cards, which place certain values on separate characteristics, have been adopted. In some instances great emphasis has been placed on certain points of conformation which it was desired to establish as characteristics of the breed. Score cards, therefore, from a general-production standpoint, do not represent necessarily the relative value of the points of the animal, but are useful to the breeder in indicating the ideals toward which the breed is being developed. For this reason the official score card adopted by each breed association is given in this bulletin.

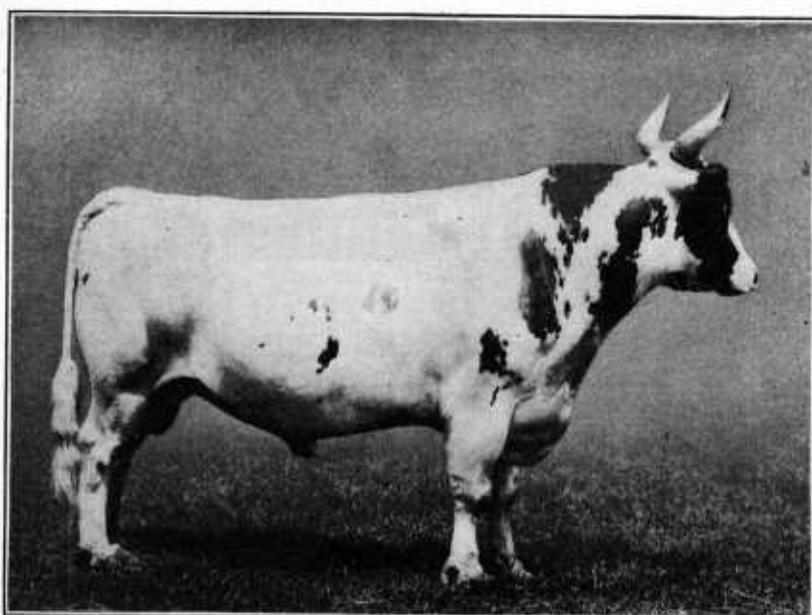


FIG. 1.—Ayrshire bull, Imp. Lessnessock MacDonald 13036.

ORIGIN AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREEDS.

In the United States five breeds of dairy cattle have attained considerable prominence, namely, the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, and Jersey. These breeds have been developed carefully for a considerable time for the purpose of dairy production, and in consequence each transmits its characteristics with regularity to its offspring. Certain distinct features distinguish each breed from the others, but all possess ability as milk producers. There is, of course, considerable variation in the characteristics of

individuals within each breed. The description given in this bulletin refers to the general, or predominating, type.

AYRSHIRE.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The Ayrshire breed originated in the County of Ayr, in southwestern Scotland. In that region, which borders on the Irish Sea, the surface is rolling and has much rough woodland. Pastures, therefore, are somewhat sparse and it is necessary for animals to graze large areas in order to obtain sufficient feed.

It is only within the last hundred years that Ayrshires have had a type well enough established to be entitled to the designation of breed. No exact account of the different infusions of blood of other

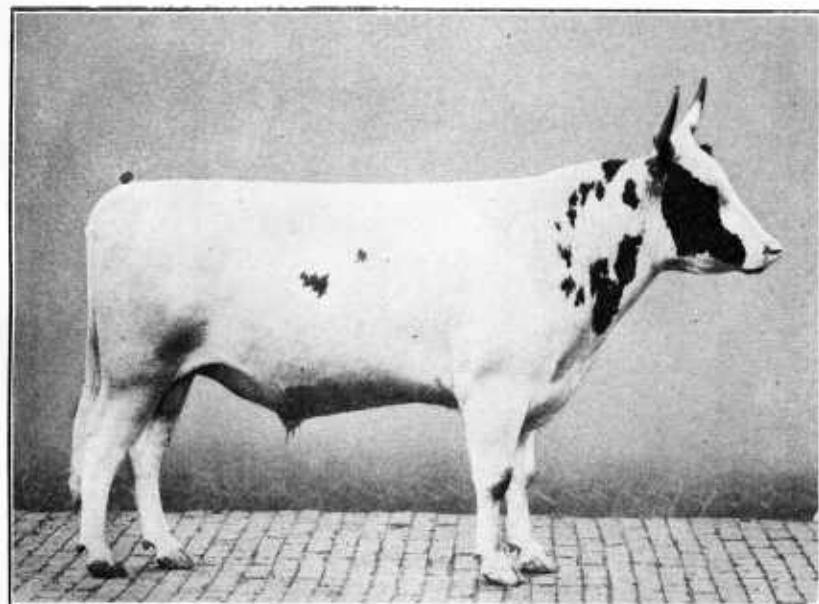


FIG. 2.—Ayrshire bull, Imp. Hobsland Perfect Piece 16933.

breeds into the native Scotch cattle to form the Ayrshire breed is at hand. It is probable, however, that the Channel Islands, Dutch, and English cattle were all represented.

IMPORTATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION.

The first importation of Ayrshires to this country was made in 1822, since which time there have been frequent importations into both the United States and Canada. New England, New York, and Pennsylvania probably contain the largest number of representatives of the breed. There is a small distribution in the Middle At-

lantic States and the Pacific Northwest. In Canada Ayrshires have had great popularity and the breed seems well able to withstand the rigors of the Canadian climate. The merits of the breed have not been advertised widely; consequently it is not well known in many sections of the United States.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The colors of Ayrshires may vary from a medium red to a very dark mahogany-brown and white, with either color predominating. Of late years among breeders there has been a decided tendency toward white with red markings. A black muzzle and a white switch are desired, but are not necessary for registration. Perhaps the most picturesque feature of animals of the breed is their long

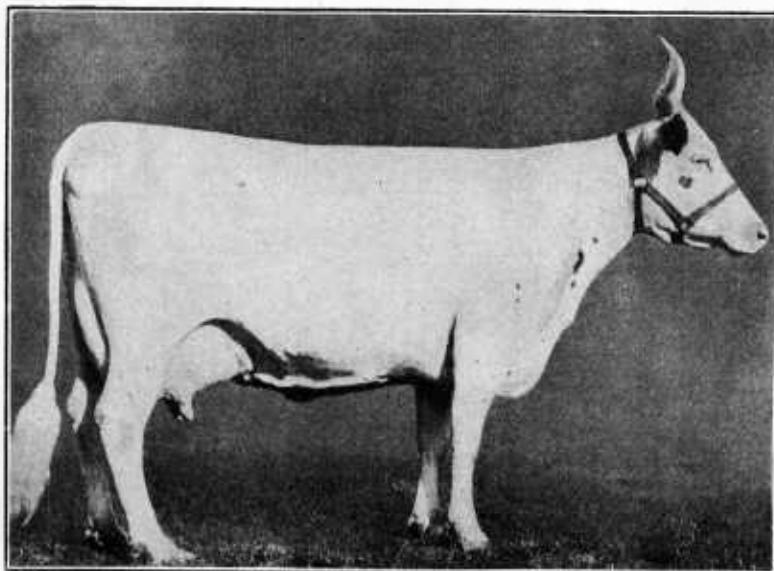


FIG. 3.—Ayrshire cow, Garclaugh May Mischief 27944.

horns, which turn outward, then forward and upward. Another point of which breeders of the Ayrshire are very proud is the uniform, square, level udder with long body attachment which is common among the cows.

Quick, brisk actions are characteristic of the animals, which seem always to have an abundant store of energy and to be exceptionally alert. Ayrshires have a highly nervous disposition, which is useful both for production and self-support. Probably none of the other dairy breeds can compare with the Ayrshires in ability to obtain a livelihood on scant pastures. Their ability as "rustlers" has made them very useful in sections where there is much rough land in pasture.

In weight the cows may vary from 900 to 1,300 pounds (average about 1,000 pounds); bulls weigh between 1,400 and 2,000 pounds (average about 1,600 pounds). The animals are noticeably compact in body, with a tendency to smoothness over all parts. Formerly they were criticized for their short teats, but that fault has been removed largely by careful breeding. As a breed Ayrshires are generally very hardy and show great constitutional vigor.

At birth the calves weigh from 55 to 80 pounds, are very vigorous, easy to raise, and make rapid gains. Heifers reach maturity of frame at an age between the Holstein and the Jersey.

The scale of points for cows, adopted in 1906 by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, is given below to show the points which breeders consider important:

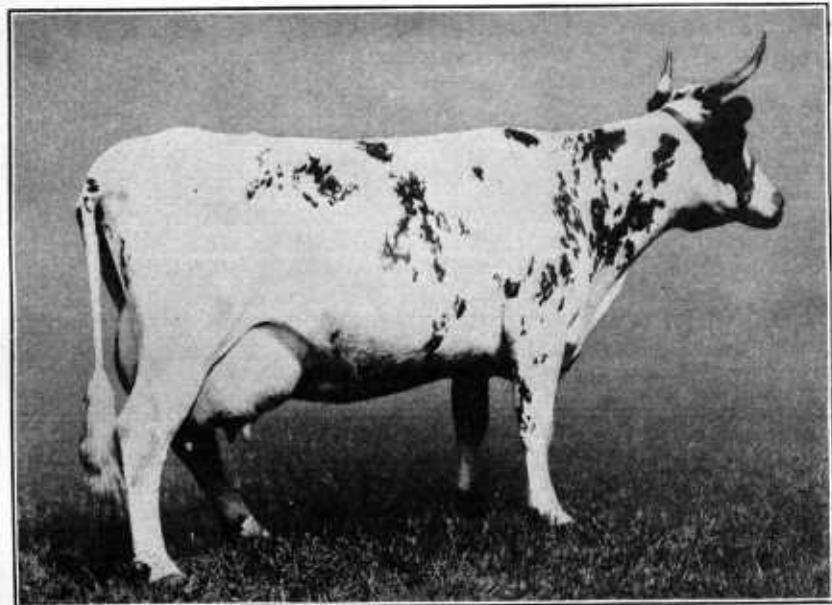


FIG. 4.—Ayrshire cow, *Lily of Willowmoor 22269*.

Scale of points for Ayrshire cow.

	Points.
Head	10
Forehead: Broad and clearly defined	1
Horn: Wide set on and inclining upward	1
Face: of medium length, slightly dished; clean cut, showing veins	2
Muzzle: Broad and strong without coarseness, nostrils large	1
Jaws: Wide at the base and strong	1
Eyes: Full and bright with placid expression	3
Ears: Of medium size and fine, carried alert	1
Neck: Fine throughout, throat clean, neatly joined to head and shoulders, of good length, moderately thin, nearly free from loose skin, elegant in bearing	3

	Points.
Fore quarters	10
Shoulders: Light, good distance through from point to point but sharp at withers, smoothly blending into body	2
Chest: Low, deep, and full between back and forelegs	6
Brisket: Light	1
Legs and feet: Legs straight and short, well apart, shanks fine and smooth, joints firm, feet of medium size, round, solid, and deep	1
Body	13
Back: Short and straight, chine lean, sharp, and open-jointed	4
Loin: Broad, strong, and level	2
Ribs: Long, broad, wide apart, and well sprung	3
Abdomen: Capacious, deep, firmly held up, with strong muscular development	3
Flank: Thin and arching	1
Hind quarters	11
Rump: Wide, level, long from hooks to pin bones, a reasonable pelvic arch allowed	3
Hocks: Wide apart and not projecting above back nor unduly overlaid with fat	2
Pin bones: High, wide apart	1
Thighs: Thin, long, and wide apart	2
Tail: Fine, long, and set on level with back	1
Legs and feet: Legs strong, short, straight, when viewed from behind and set well apart; shanks fine and smooth, joints firm, feet medium size, round, solid, and deep	2
Udder, long, wide, deep, but not pendulous nor fleshy; firmly attached to the body, extending well up behind and far forward; quarters even; sole nearly level and not indented between teats, udder veins well developed and plainly visible	22
Teats, evenly placed, distance apart from side to side equal to half the breadth of udder, from back to front equal to one-third the length; length $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness in keeping with length, hanging perpendicular and not tapering	8
Mammary veins, large, long, tortuous, branching, and entering large orifices	5
Escutcheon, distinctly defined, spreading over thighs and extending well upward	2
Color, red of any shade, brown, or these with white; mahogany and white, or white, each color distinctly defined. (Brindle markings allowed but not desired.)	2
Covering	6
Skin, medium thickness, mellow and elastic	3
Hair, soft and fine	2
Secretions, oily, of rich brown or yellow color	1
Style, active, vigorous, showing strong character, temperament inclined to nervousness but still docile	4
Weight, at maturity not less than 1,000 pounds	4
Total	100

PRODUCTION.

Milk from Ayrshire cows contains comparatively little color and has the fat in uniformly small globules which average smaller in

size than for any other breed. For these reasons the milk sometimes fails to show a distinct cream line, by which the consumer often judges the quality of the milk. Ayrshire milk, because of the small fat globules, stands shipping well without churning, and in other respects it is well adapted to the market-milk trade. The percentage of butterfat in the milk is medium, and consequently there is no difficulty in conforming to local or State butterfat standards.

The average of the 2,598 cows that have completed yearly records for advanced registry¹ to July 1, 1917, is 9,555 pounds of milk, testing 3.95 per cent of butterfat, amounting to 377.51 pounds of fat. The 10 highest producers of the breed for milk and butterfat to July, 1917, are given below:

Ten highest milk producers among Ayrshires.

	Pounds of milk.
1. Imp. Garclaugh May Mischief 27944	25, 329
2. Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th 27943	23, 022
3. Lily of Willowmoor 22269	22, 596
4. Garclaugh Spottie 27950	22, 589
5. Jean Armour 3d 32219	21, 938
6. Auchenbrain Yellow Kate 3d 36910	21, 123
7. Gerranton Dora 2d 23853	21, 023
8. Jean Armour 25487	20, 174
9. Rena Ross 2d 25295	18, 849
10. Willowmoor Mayflower 25343	18, 745
<hr/>	
Average	21, 538. 8

Ten highest butterfat producers among Ayrshires.

	Pounds	Pounds of butterfat.
1. Lily of Willowmoor 22269	22, 596	955. 56
2. Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th 27943	23, 022	917. 60
3. Imp. Garclaugh May Mischief 27944	25, 329	894. 91
4. Auchenbrain Yellow Kate 3d 36910	21, 123	888. 33
5. Jean Armour 3d 32219	21, 938	859. 65
6. Agnes Wallace of Maple Grove 25171	17, 657	821. 45
7. Netherhall Brownie 9th 23985	18, 110	820. 91
8. Garclaugh Spottie 27950	22, 589	816. 25
9. Gerranton Dora 2d 23853	21, 023	804. 79
10. Jean Armour 25487	20, 174	774. 73
<hr/>		
Average	21, 356. 1	855. 4

¹ For each of the breeds discussed in this bulletin there is a register in which purebred cows that have completed milk and butterfat records under definite regulations are entered. These registers are: For Ayrshires, Guernseys, and Holstein-Friesians, Advanced Registry; for Brown Swiss, Register of Production; and for Jerseys, Register of Merit. Bulls also are entered when a certain number of their daughters have been entered.

FAMILIES.

On account of the comparatively recent origin of the breed few families have been developed. The more prominent in the United States are the Brownie, Auchenbrain, Finlayston, White Cloud, Jean Armour, and Garclaugh May Mischief.

BULLS.

The 10 Ayrshire bulls having the largest number of daughters with advanced-registry records to July, 1917, are listed below, together with the average production of their daughters.

Ten Ayrshire bulls with largest number of advanced-registry daughters.

	Number of daughters.	Average pounds of milk.	Average pounds of butterfat.
1. Imp. Finlayston 8882	78	10,513	431
2. Nox'emall 7312	79	9,646	367
3. Earl's Choice of Spring Hill 8289	58	8,918	375
4. Imp. Morton Mains' Queechy 11537	40	9,244	374
5. White Cloud of Hickory Island 10377	36	11,133	435
6. Imp. Moonstone of Drumsuie 8228	30	8,797	358
7. Imp. Holehouse White King 10348	35	10,125	397
8. Imp. Howie's Dairy King 9855	28	11,668	457
9. Beuchan Peter Pan 12971	27	11,414	438
10. Willowmoor Robin Hood 11900	26	9,621	419

ORGANIZATION.

The official organization of the Ayrshire breed in the United States is the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Brandon, Vt. The secretary resides there and has charge of both registration and advanced-registry work.

BROWN SWISS.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The Brown Swiss breed originated in the Canton of Schwyz, in eastern central Switzerland. The cattle are called variously Brown Switzer, Brown Schwyz, and Brown Swiss, the last name being the one commonly used in the United States. Conditions in Switzerland are such that a strong animal capable not only of milk production but of service as a draft animal is desired, and the large frame is evidence of fitness for these requirements.

IMPORTATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION.

The first importation into the United States was made in 1869, and although other importations have been made since, comparatively few animals have been brought to this country. Quarantine

regulations in the United States against contagious animal diseases on the Continent of Europe probably have hindered the introduction of large numbers of these animals. The distribution in the United States is not widespread, the cattle being found principally in the States of New York and Wisconsin. The present popularity of the Brown Swiss has been gained entirely by the merits of the animals, as they have not been much advertised.

CHARACTERISTICS.

In color the cattle vary from a light-gray, mouse color, or brownish dun to dark brown. A medium shade of brown shading into

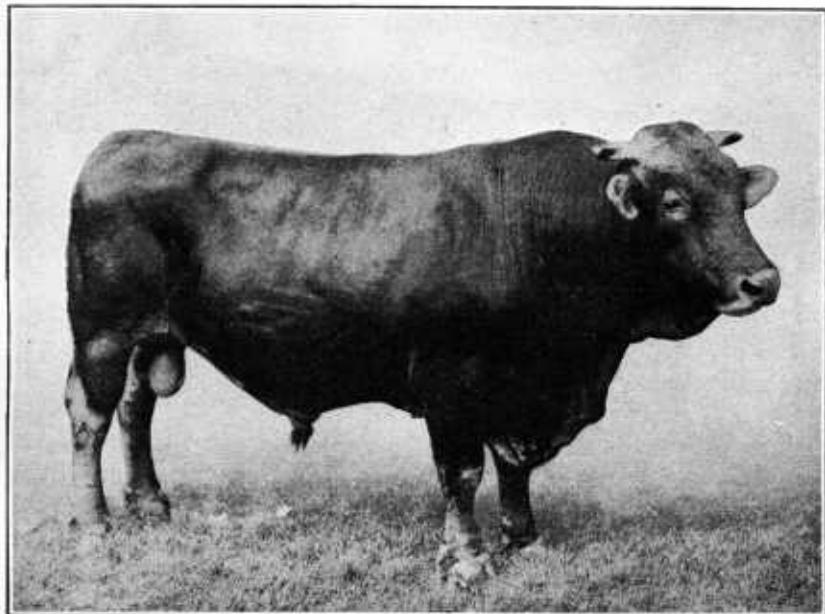


FIG. 5.—Brown Swiss bull, Imp. Junker 2365.

a light gray or almost white strip along the backbone and on the belly is preferred. The udder is usually white, switch of tail and hoofs black. A black muzzle with a creamy or mealy ring around it is characteristic. The horns, of medium size, are white at the base and black at the tip. In disposition the cattle are mild and docile and for their size are very active; they are excellent grazers, especially on rough land.

The cows when mature weigh from 1,100 to 1,600 pounds (average about 1,250 pounds); bulls range from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds. The cattle are compact, smoothly fleshed over all parts, and when dry

rapidly put on flesh which is milked off well after freshening. Straightness of hind legs is a typical characteristic of the breed.

The breed has been criticized because certain animals have shown lack of regularity in type of udder and have had exceptionally large teats. As the breeders pay more attention to these points great improvement is observed.

Calves at birth are large and vigorous and weigh from 65 to 90 pounds. As a rule, animals of the breed are somewhat slower in maturing than those of other dairy breeds.

The scale of points for cows, adopted by the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, is given below:

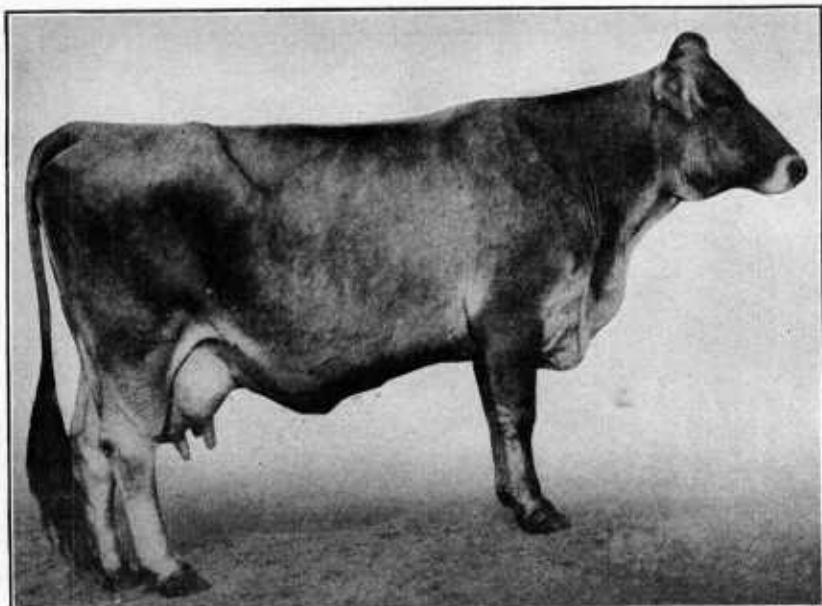


FIG. 6.—Brown Swiss cow, College Bravura 2d 2577.

Scale of points for Brown Swiss cattle.

	Points.
Head, medium size and rather long	2
Face, dished, narrow between horns and wide between eyes	2
Ears, large, fringed inside with light-colored hair, skin inside of ear a deep orange color	2
Nose, black, large and square, with mouth surrounded by mealy colored band, tongue black	2
Eyes, moderately large, full and bright	2
Horns, short, regularly set, with black tips	2
Neck, straight, throat clean, neatly joined to head, shoulders of good length, moderately thin at the withers	4
Chest, low, deep and full between and back of forelegs	6
Back, level to setting of tail and broad across the loin	6

	Points.
Ribs, long and broad, wide apart and well sprung, with thin, arching flanks	3
Abdomen, large and deep	5
Hips, wide apart, rump long and broad	4
Thighs, wide, quarters not thin	4
Legs, short and straight with good hoofs	2
Tail, slender, well set on, with good switch	2
Hide of medium thickness, mellow and elastic	3
Color shades from dark to light brown, at some seasons of the year gray; white splashes near udder not objectionable; light stripe along back; white splashes on body or sides objectionable; hair between horns usually lighter shade than body	4
Fore udder, wide, deep, well rounded, but not pendulous nor fleshy, extending far forward on the abdomen	12

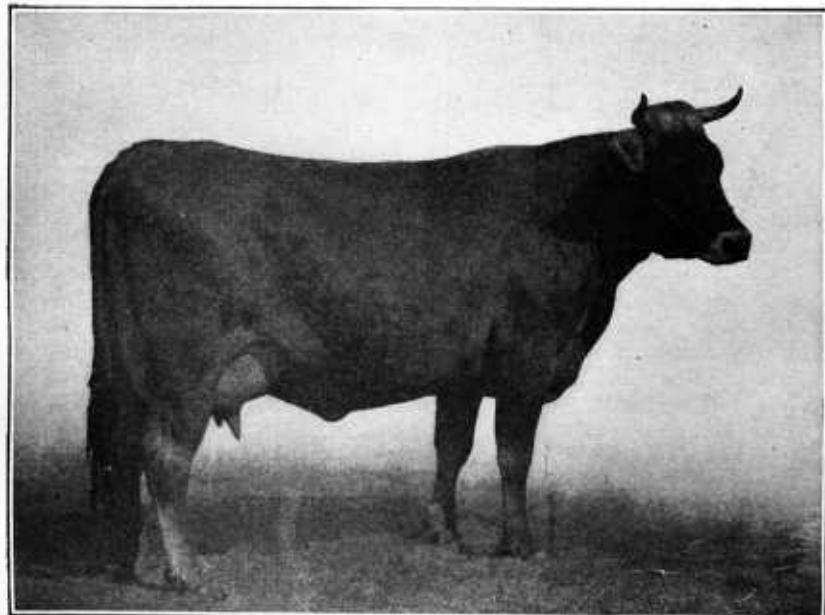


FIG. 7.—Brown Swiss cow, Vogel 3464.

Rear udder, wide, deep, but not pendulous nor fleshy, extending well up behind	12
Teats, rather large, set well apart and hanging straight	8
Milk veins large, long, tortuous, elastic and entering good wells	6
Disposition, quiet	2
Size, evidence of constitution, and stamina	5
	<hr/>
	100

PRODUCTION.

In milk production this breed ranks well, with a moderate percentage of fat. The average of the 199 cows that have completed yearly records of production to June, 1917, is 10,868.7 pounds of milk testing 3.995 per cent, amounting to 433.45 pounds of butterfat.

The 10 highest milk and butterfat producers of the breed are given below:

Ten highest milk producers among Brown Swiss.

	Pounds of milk.
1. College Bravura 2d 2577	19, 460. 6
2. Ethel B. 3842	18, 816. 2
3. Lottie G. B. 3530	17, 595. 3
4. Brownie F	17, 420. 8
5. Nan of Lake View 4061	17, 136. 4
6. Iola 3923	16, 844. 6
7. Rosalind B. 3905	16, 804. 4
8. Kaliste W. 2905	16, 609. 2
9. Flora Duwire 4105	16, 538. 1
10. Edna C. 3d 5092	16, 496. 7
Average	17, 372. 2

Ten highest butterfat producers among Brown Swiss.

	Pounds of milk.	Pounds of butterfat.
1. College Bravura 2d 2577	19, 460. 6	798. 16
2. Ethel B. 3842	18, 816. 2	779. 97
3. Rosalind B. 3905	16, 804. 4	727. 64
4. Iola 3923	16, 844. 6	685. 47
5. Edna C. 3d 5092	16, 496. 7	669. 35
6. Lottie G. D. 3530	17, 595. 3	664. 25
7. Brownie F	17, 420. 8	662. 25
8. Kaliste W. 2905	16, 609. 2	650. 32
9. Flora Duwire 4105	16, 538. 1	649. 42
10. Nan of Lake View 4061	17, 136. 4	647. 30
Averages	17, 065. 6	683. 72

FAMILIES.

Families of Brown Swiss have not been developed to any great extent in this country.

BULLS.

Only a few bulls have more than one daughter in the Register of Production; the 11 with the largest number of daughters to June, 1917, are: McAvoy 2068; Zell 2512; Reuben 2927; Casper C. 1999; Ben Hanson 2373; Collier 2075; Junker 2365; Mack W. 2901; Ueeta's Son 1747; Richard Esmond 1342; Speedwell 2582.

ORGANIZATION.

The official organization of the Brown Swiss breed in the United States is the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association, and the secretary for both registration and Register of Production resides at Beloit, Wis.

GUERNSEY.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The Guernsey breed had its early development on the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, and at present cattle from either island are eligible to registry in the herd book of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. The origin of the breed is obscure, but it is probable that the parent stock came from Normandy, France, which is adjacent to the islands. Early live-stock laws of the islands prevented the importation of live stock for any purpose except slaughter, and under these conditions, in the course of the last century, the cattle developed into a distinct breed.

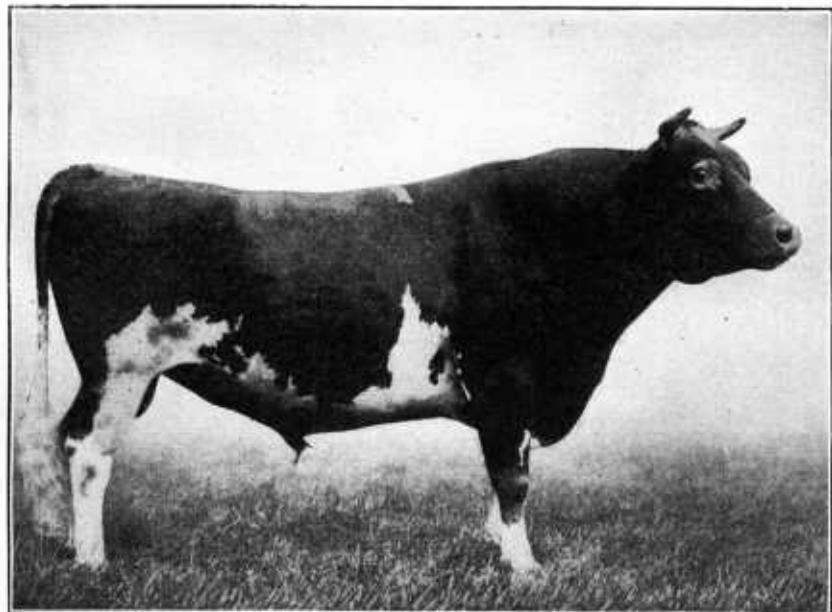


FIG. 8.—Guernsey bull, Fernwood of Homestead 7448.

The climate of the Channel Islands, being mild throughout the year, allows a long grazing season. Because of the high price of land for market-gardening purposes, the cows are tethered on pasture to avoid waste of feed. Although they come from the same parent stock, Guernseys differ from Jerseys in having been developed by men who had somewhat different ideals. The Guernsey of to-day is larger than the Jersey, and differs in other respects.

IMPORTATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION.

The first representatives of the breed were imported in the early part of the nineteenth century, but not until the last quarter of that

period were efforts made to keep the breeding pure in this country by the establishment of a herd register. Since that time there have been importations almost every year, and the breed has maintained a steady growth in numbers and popularity. At present the largest numbers are found in the Eastern States, the Middle Western States coming next.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The characteristic colors of Guernseys are some shade of fawn and white. The former varies from a very light orange fawn to a deep reddish or brownish fawn. An orange fawn with white markings, the fawn predominating, is perhaps the most common. The

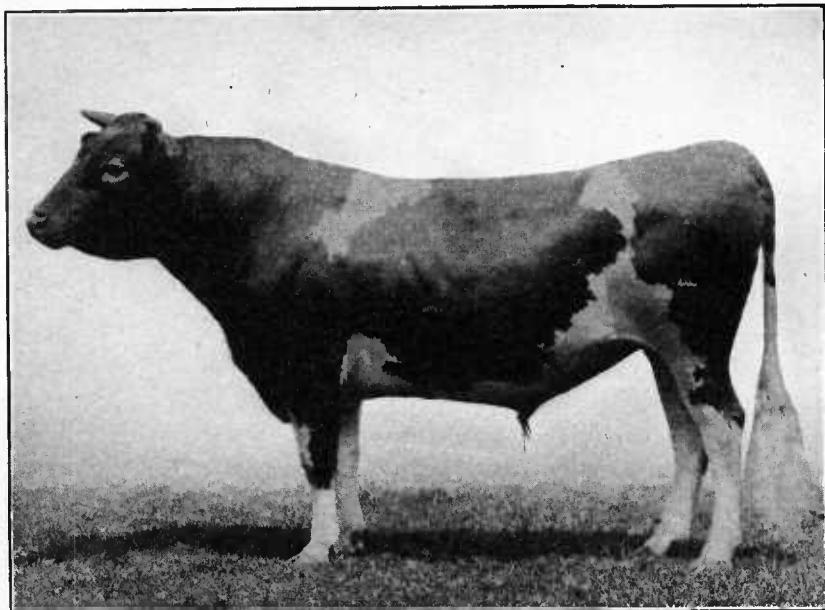


FIG. 9.—Guernsey bull, Imp. King of the May 9001.

under parts of the body, legs, and switch of tail are usually white. A buff nose and amber-colored horns of medium size are typical of the breed. A rich yellow secretion of the skin is most highly thought of by breeders and is considered as an indication of the quality of the milk.

Guernseys possess a nervous disposition, but are very quiet and gentle if properly handled and are not easily excited.

A lack of uniformity among Guernseys is perhaps the most serious criticism that can be made, but this defect is being remedied rapidly through the efforts of the breeders.

Guernseys are medium in size. The cows vary in weight from 900 to 1,400 pounds (average about 1,050 pounds); the bulls range from 1,400 to 2,200 pounds (average about 1,600 pounds). There is some resemblance between the Guernsey and the Jersey, but the former is larger and slightly coarser-boned, with a deeper and more "rangy" body. The head also is somewhat longer and more narrow than that of the Jersey.

The birth weight of calves ranges from 60 to 85 pounds. Heifers reach maturity a little later than Jerseys and earlier than the other breeds.

The scale of points for cows, adopted December 13, 1899, by the American Guernsey Cattle Club, is given below:

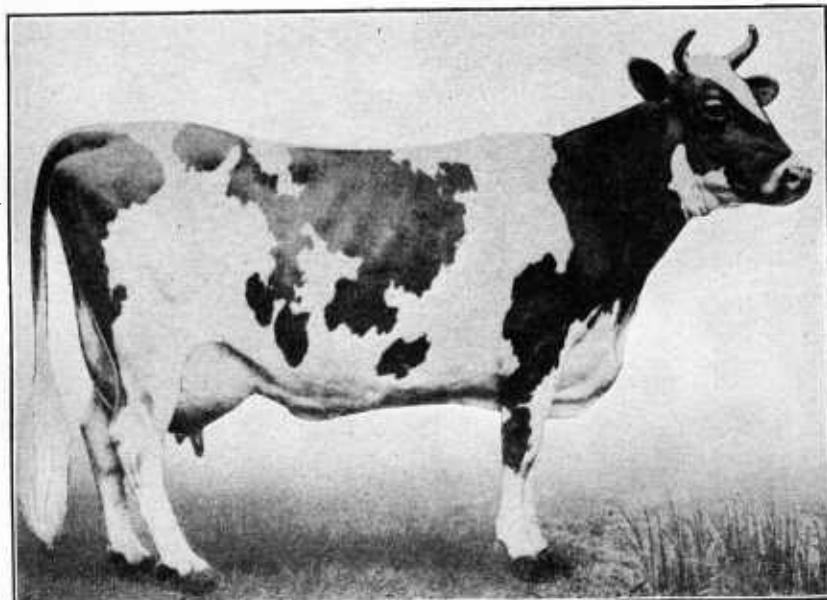


FIG. 10.—Guernsey cow, Glencoe's Boopiep 18602.

Scale of points for Guernsey cows.

Dairy temperament, constitution	38
Clean-cut, lean face; strong, sinewy jaw; wide muzzle with wide-open nostrils; full, bright eye with quiet and gentle expression; forehead long and broad	5
Long, thin neck, with strong juncture to head; clean throat; backbone rising well between shoulder blades; large, rugged spinal processes, indicating good development of the spinal cord	5
Pelvis arching and wide; rump long; wide, strong structure of spine at setting on of tail; long, thin tail with good switch; thin, incurving thighs	5
Ribs amply and fully sprung and wide apart, giving an open, relaxed conformation; thin arching flanks	5

Dairy temperament, constitution—Continued.

Abdomen large and deep, with strong muscular and navel development, indicating capacity and vitality	15
Hide firm yet loose, with an oily feeling and texture, but not thick	3
Milking marks denoting quantity of flow	10
Escutcheon wide on thighs; high and broad, with thigh ovals	2
Milk veins long, crooked, branching and prominent, with large or deep wells	8
Udder formation	26
Udder full in front	8
Udder full and well up behind	8
Udder of large size and capacity	4
Teats well apart, squarely placed, and of good and even size	6

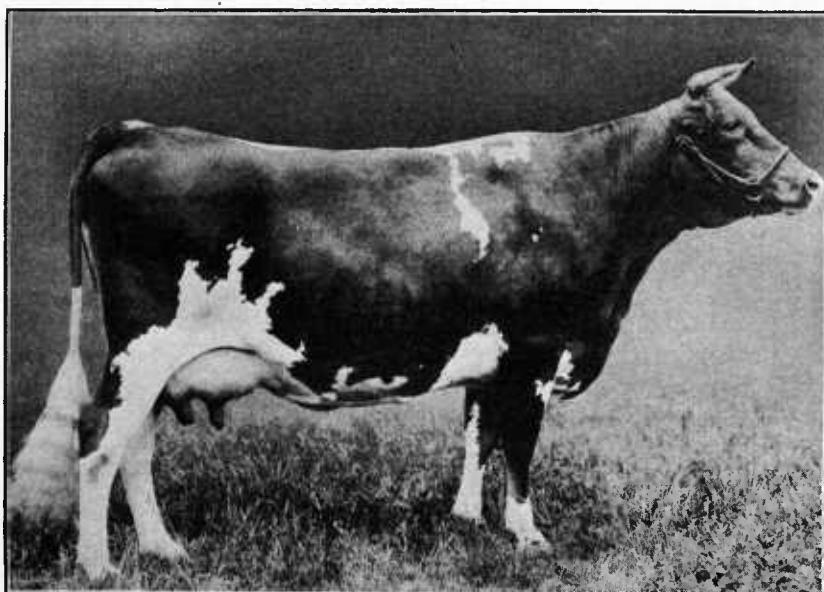


FIG. 11.—Guernsey cow, Langwater Charity 38605.

Indicating color of milk: Skin deep yellow in ear, on end of bone of tail, at base of horns, on udder, teats, and body generally; hoof, amber colored

15

Milking marks denoting quality of flow: Udder showing plenty of substance but not too meaty

6

Symmetry and size

5

Color of hair a shade of fawn, with white markings; cream-colored nose; horns amber colored, small, curved, and not coarse

3

Size for the breed: Mature cows, 4 years old or over, about 1,050 pounds

2

100

PRODUCTION.

Milk from Guernsey cows is noted for its extremely yellow color and high percentage of butterfat. The fat globules are larger than those in milk from either Holstein or Ayrshire cows, and consequently the cream rises more rapidly upon setting. Guernseys are particularly adapted for the production of butterfat or cream or for rich milk at a special price.

The average of 6,200 cows that have completed a year's record for the Advanced Registry to August 15, 1917, is 8,934.44 pounds of milk testing 4.99 per cent, amounting to 446.01 pounds of butterfat.

The 10 highest milk and butterfat producers of the breed to August 1, 1917, were as follows:

Ten highest milk producers among Guernseys.

	Pounds of milk.
1. Murne Cowan 19597	24, 008. 00
2. Langwater Hope 27946	19, 882. 00
3. Yeksa's Tops of Gold's Fannie 22362	19, 794. 90
4. May Rilma 22761	19, 673. 00
5. Belladzia 31909	19, 631. 90
6. Dolly Dimple 19144	18, 808. 50
7. Spotswood Daisy Pearl 17696	18, 602. 80
8. Imp. Daisy Moon 3d 28471	18, 019. 40
9. Julie of the Chêne 30460	17, 661. 00
10. Dolly Bloom 12770	17, 297. 51
Average	19, 337. 9

Ten highest producers of butterfat among Guernseys.

	Pounds of milk.	Pounds of butterfat.
1. Murne Cowan 19597	24, 008. 0	1, 098. 18
2. May Rilma 22761	19, 673. 0	1, 073. 41
3. Langwater Hope 27946	19, 882. 0	1, 003. 17
4. Yeksa's Tops of Gold's Fannie 22362	19, 794. 9	981. 53
5. Spotswood Daisy Pearl 17696	18, 602. 8	957. 38
6. Julie of the Chêne 30460	17, 661. 0	953. 53
7. Belladzia 31909	19, 631. 9	934. 05
8. Imp. Daisy Moon III 28471	18, 019. 4	928. 39
9. Miranda of Mapleton 19606	16, 630. 7	927. 16
10. Dairymaid of Pinehurst 24656	17, 285. 3	910. 67
Averages	19, 118. 9	976. 75

FAMILIES.

There are a number of well-developed families of Guernseys, of which the following are among the more widely known: May Rose, Glenwood, Masher's Sequel, Governor of the Chêne, Yeksa, Tricksey, and Sheet Anchor.

BULLS.

Some of the leading sires, with their advanced-registry progeny, are given below. They are arranged according to the number of their advanced-registry daughters to May, 1916.

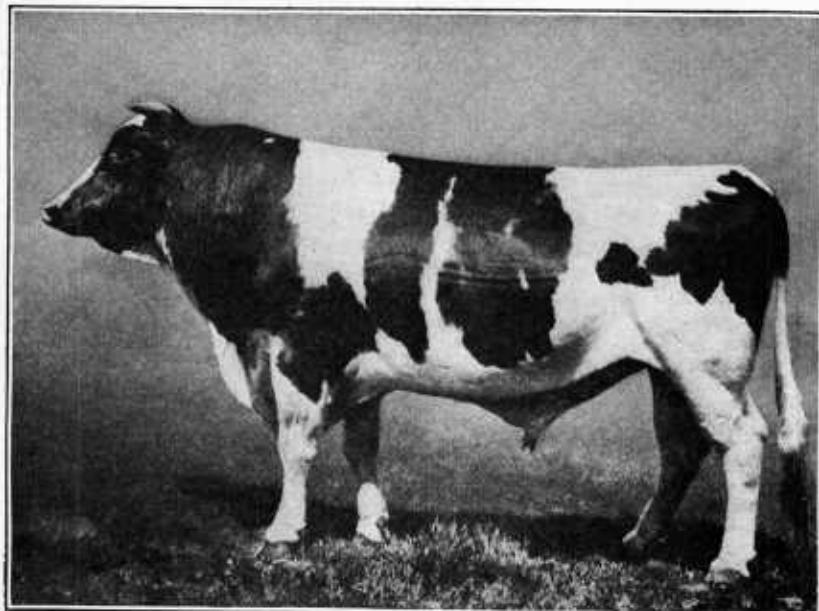


FIG. 12.—Holstein-Friesian bull, King of the Pontiacs 39037.

Sixteen Guernsey bulls, with largest number of advanced-registry daughters.

	Advanced- registry daughters.	Sons with 1 or more daugh- ters in advanced registry.
1. Masher's Sequel 11462	63	20
2. Governor of the Chêne, R. G. A. S. 1297 P. S.	52	20
3. Galaxy's Sequel 16904	37	16
4. Masher, R. A. A. S. 63 F. S.	28	8
5. Cora's Governor of the Chilmark 8971	28	3
6. Glenwood Boy of Haddon 4605	26	22
7. Glenwood's Main Stay 6067	25	18
8. Lord Mar 14357	25	3
9. Golden Noble 2d, R. G. A. S. 1836 P. S.	24	4
10. Starlight's Excelsior 7992	23	3
11. Princess's Jewel 24877	23	1
12. King Coral 5238	22	1
13. Governor 1st of the Chêne 10563	22	0
14. Glenwood's Champion 15639	20	0
15. Justinée's Sequel of the Prêle, R. G. A. S. 2119 P. S.	21	1
16. King of the May 9001	17	9

ORGANIZATION.

The official organization of the Guernsey breed in the United States is the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and the secretary for both registration and Advanced Registry resides at Peterboro, N. H.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

In the low countries bordering on the North Sea, especially in the northern part of Holland, Holstein-Friesian cattle have been bred for centuries. The land is rich and fertile and pastures are excep-

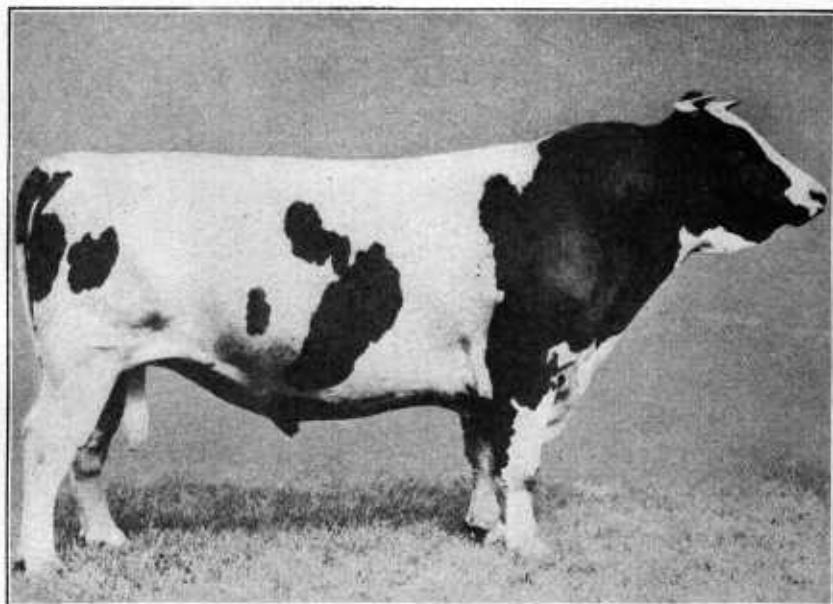


FIG. 13.—Holstein-Friesian bull, Paul Calamo Korndyke 49342.

tionally good. Different names have been used to designate the breed, both in Europe and America, among which the following are the more common: North Hollander, Holland, Netherland, Holstein-Friesian, Dutch, Dutch-Friesian, and Holstein. The last is the name usually used in this country, although Holstein-Friesian is the official name.

IMPORTATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION.

The Dutch settlers in the State of New York probably were the first to import individuals of the Holstein-Friesian breed, but the first importations of which records exist were made between 1857 and 1862 by Mr. W. W. Chenery, of Massachusetts, and many of our present-day animals are descended from these importations. For a

time the trade in imported Holsteins flourished, but in recent years very few animals have been imported, owing largely to the quarantine which, on account of contagious animal diseases, has been in effect a large part of the time against continental countries.

Holsteins have grown greatly in numbers and popularity in recent years, owing in a great degree to the increased demands of large cities for market milk. Cattle of the breed are most numerous in the Eastern and Middle Atlantic States, with the Middle Western and Pacific sections next in order. With the exception of the Jersey, there are more Holstein cattle in the United States than of any other dairy breed.

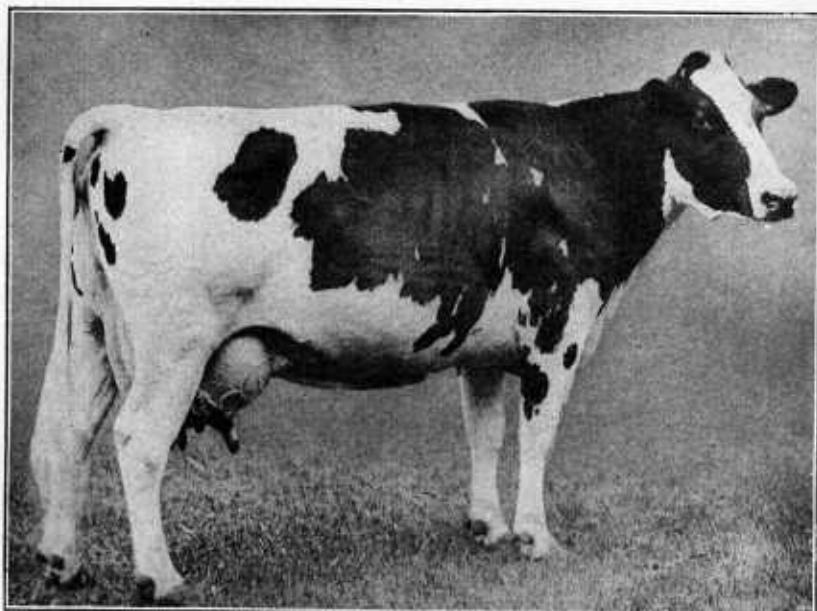


FIG. 14.—Holstein-Friesian cow, Duchess Skylark Ormsby 124514.

CHARACTERISTICS.

A universal characteristic of the Holstein-Friesian cattle is the black and white color of their coats. The sharply defined and contrasting colors of jet black and pure white give them a very striking appearance. Although either color may predominate, black below the knees is objectionable. Pure-bred animals with any red or gray in their coats are ineligible to registry.

In disposition Holsteins are docile, even tempered, and not excitable; in fact, they are rather lazy in general habits, as shown in their poor "rustling" ability in grazing scanty pastures. They are large consumers of feed, especially roughage, and do best when plenty is readily available.

The Holstein is the largest of the dairy breeds. It has a large, bony frame, which often is smoothly covered over all parts. Cows at maturity vary in weight from 1,100 to 1,800 pounds (average about 1,250 pounds); bulls range from 1,500 to 2,600 pounds (average about 1,800 pounds). The calves are usually thrifty and vigorous at birth and make rapid growth. The birth weight varies from 70 to 110 pounds, in some cases exceeding even the latter figure. Heifers reach maturity in frame at about 4 years, although increases in body weight occur up to 6 or 7 years of age. As a breed the Holstein shows good constitutional vigor. The breed has been criticized for irregular udders and sloping rumps, but these defects are being improved.

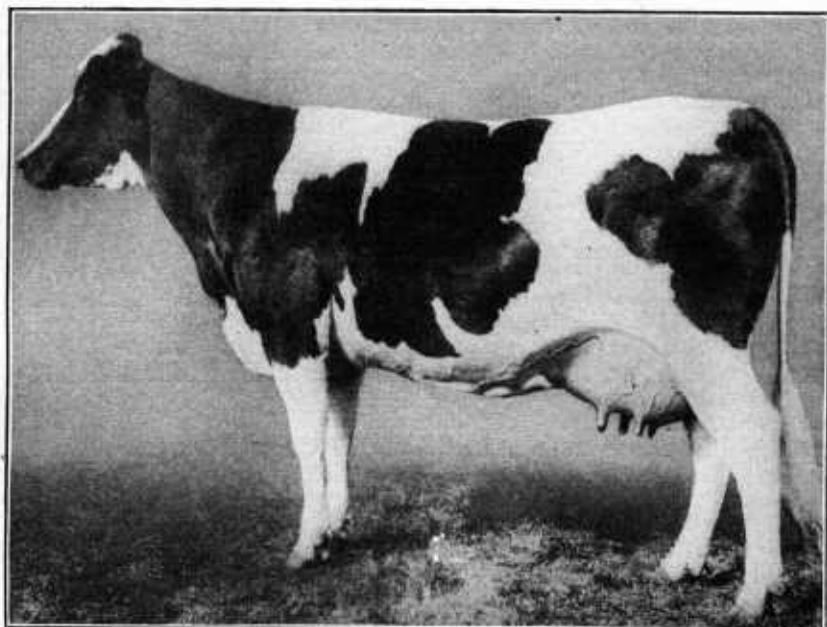


FIG. 15.—Holstein-Friesian cow, Tilly Alcartra 123459.

In order to show the general characteristics which the breeders consider desirable, the scale of points for cows, revised and adopted in June, 1904, by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, is given below:

Scale of points for Holstein-Friesian cow.

(The discredits in smaller type relate entirely to the method of application agreed upon by the inspectors in order to secure uniformity of work. The abbreviations are as follows: vs, very slight; s, slight; m, marked; vm, very marked; e, extreme.)

	Possible score.
Head: Decidedly feminine in appearance, fine in contour.....	2
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Forehead: Broad between the eyes, dishing.....	2
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	

Possible
score.

Face: Of medium length, clean and trim, especially under the eyes, showing facial veins; the bridge of the nose straight	2
Discredit, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, e $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Muzzle: Broad, with strong lips	1
Discredit, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, e $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Ears: Of medium size, of fine texture, the hair plentiful and soft, the secre- tions oily and abundant	1
Discredit, m $\frac{1}{2}$, e $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Eyes: Large, full, mild, bright	2
Discredit, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, e $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Horns: Small, tapering finely toward the tips, set moderately narrow at base, oval, inclining forward, well bent inward, of fine texture, in appearance waxy	1
Discredit, m $\frac{1}{2}$, e $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Neck: Long, fine and clean at juncture with the head, free from dewlap, evenly and smoothly joined to shoulders	4
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Shoulders: Slightly lower than the hips, fine and even over tops, moderately broad and full at sides	3
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Chest: Of moderate depth and lowness, smooth and moderately full in the brisket, full in the foreflanks (or through at the heart)	6
Discredit vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m 1, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 2.	
Crops: Moderately full	2
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 2.	
Chine: Straight, strong, broadly developed, with open vertebrae	6
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Barrel: Long, of wedge shape, well rounded, with a large abdomen trimly held up; (in judging the last item, age must be considered)	7
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Loin and hips: Broad, level or nearly level between the hook bones, level and strong laterally, spreading out from chine broadly and nearly level, hook bones fairly prominent	6
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Rump: Long, high, broad with roomy pelvis, nearly level laterally, compara- tively full above the thurl, carried out straight to dropping of tail	6
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Thurl: High, broad	3
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m 1, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 2.	
Quarters: Deep, straight behind, twist filled with development of udder, wide and moderately full at the sides	4
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Flanks: Deep; comparatively full	2
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Legs: Comparatively short, clean and nearly straight, wide apart, firmly and squarely set under the body; feet of medium size, round, solid, and deep	4
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Tail: Large at base, the setting well back, tapering finely to switch, the end of the bone reaching to hocks or below, the switch full	2
Discredit, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m $\frac{1}{2}$, e 1.	
Hair and handling: Hair healthful in appearance, fine, soft, and furry; the skin of medium thickness and loose, mellow under the hand; the secretions oily, abundant, and of a rich brown or yellow color	8
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m 1, vm $\frac{1}{2}$, e 2.	

Possible
score.

Mammary veins: Very large, very crooked (age must be taken into consideration in judging of size and crookedness), entering very large or numerous orifices, double extension, with special developments, such as branches, connections, etc.	10
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m 1, vm 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, e 2.	
Udder: Very capacious, very flexible, quarters even; nearly filling the space in the rear below the twist, extending well forward in the front, broad and well held up.	12
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m 1, vm 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, e 2.	
Teats: Well formed, wide apart, plump and of convenient size.	2
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s $\frac{1}{2}$, m 1, vm 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, e 2.	
Escutcheon: Largest, finest.	2
Discredit, vs $\frac{1}{2}$, s 1, m 2, vm 3, e 4.	

PRODUCTION.

100

From the point of view of milk production Holsteins average higher than any other breed. The percentage of butterfat, however, which averages lower than that of any other dairy breed, tends to counterbalance the advantage of a greater production. The butterfat of Holstein milk is in the form of very minute globules, and for that reason the cream does not rise so rapidly on the milk. The small globules are an advantage because the milk is not liable to churn in shipping.

Holstein milk has little color, and its percentage of butterfat according to the average test of some strains of the breed, is only 3 per cent or even lower.

It is impossible to determine accurately the average production of the breed, but an average of all the cows that have completed a yearly record for the Advanced Registry to February 19, 1917, will give some indication of the breed's production. Three thousand two hundred and twenty cows averaged 14,622.7 pounds of milk testing 3.424 per cent butterfat, amounting to 500.7 pounds of fat. The 10 highest producers of the breed whose records have been completed to February 12, 1917, are given in the following table:

Ten highest milk producers among Holsteins.

	Pounds of milk in a year.
1. Lutsche Vale Cornucopia 110505	31, 246. 9
2. Winnie Korndyke Cornucopia De Kol 101449	31, 034. 2
3. Tilly Alcartra 123459	30, 451. 4
4. Queen Piebe Mercedes 154610	30, 230. 2
5. Royalton De Kol Violet 86460	29, 949. 6
6. Lilith Piebe De Kol 98710	29, 599. 4
7. Creamelle Vale 73357	29, 591. 4
8. Bess Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 154367	29, 053. 2
9. Rauward Count De Kol Lady Pauline 94251	29, 000. 7
10. Riverside Sadies De Kol Burke 70708	28, 826. 4
Average	29, 898. 34

Ten highest butterfat producers among Holsteins.

		Pounds of milk.	Pounds of butterfat.
1.	Duchess Skylark Ormsby 124514	27, 761. 7	1, 205. 09
2.	Finderne Pride Johanna Rue 121083	28, 403. 7	1, 176. 47
3.	Finderne Holingen Fayne 114551	24, 612. 8	1, 116. 05
4.	Queen Piebe Mercedes 154610	30, 230. 2	1, 111. 56
5.	Ona Button De Kol 115939	26, 761. 2	1, 076. 44
6.	Maple Crest Pontiac Application 141158	23, 421. 2	1, 075. 44
7.	Banostine Piebe De Kol 90441	27, 404. 4	1, 058. 34
8.	Royalton De Kol Violet 86460	29, 949. 6	1, 036. 45
9.	Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646	25, 787. 5	1, 035. 77
10.	Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d 69991	25, 318. 0	1, 017. 28
Averages		26, 965. 03	1, 090. 89

FAMILIES.

The families of Holsteins are very numerous, and it is difficult to determine which are the more important. Probably the following are among the more widely known: Aaggie, Abbekerke, Artis, Beets, Burke, Butter Boy, Carlotta, Clothilde Colantha, De Kol, Fayne, Gerben, Hartog, Hengerveld, Johanna, Korndyke, Mechthilde, Mercedes, Mutual, Netherland, Ormsby, Pietertje, Pietje, Pontiac, Sarcastic, Segis, Spofford, Vale, and Veeman.

BULLS.

The bulls having the largest number of progeny with records, according to volume 27 of the Holstein-Friesian Blue Book, are listed below. The terms used in describing the progeny mean, respectively, "tested daughter," having at least a seven-day record; "proved son," having sired tested daughters; and "proved daughter," having tested daughters. The records are for seven days.

Fifteen Holstein bulls having largest number of progeny with records.

		Number of tested daughters.	Number of proved sons.	Number of proved daughters.
1.	King of the Pontiacs 39037	186	99	46
2.	Pontiac Korndyke 25982	135	69	66
3.	Lord Netherland De Kol 22187	125	37	140
4.	De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d 23260	118	94	80
5.	Hengerveld De Kol 23102	116	65	74
6.	Poul Beets De Kol 22235	105	49	92
7.	Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 32558	105	39	56
8.	Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad 32554	102	68	68
9.	Colantha Johanna Lad 32481	100	70	35
10.	Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol 23224	99	56	65
11.	Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count 28430	93	55	67
12.	Korndyke Queen De Kol's Prince 26025	88	17	47
13.	King Segis 36168	87	80	55
14.	Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Paul 29830	84	35	49
15.	Tidy Abbekerke Prince 37770	80	8	29

ORGANIZATION.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is the official organization of the breed in the United States, with headquarters at Brattleboro, Vt., where the secretary resides. The headquarters of the advanced-registry work of the association is at Delavan, Wis.

JERSEY.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The island of Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is the native home of the Jersey breed of cattle. Except for immediate slaughter, no cattle have been landed on the island since 1779, so that

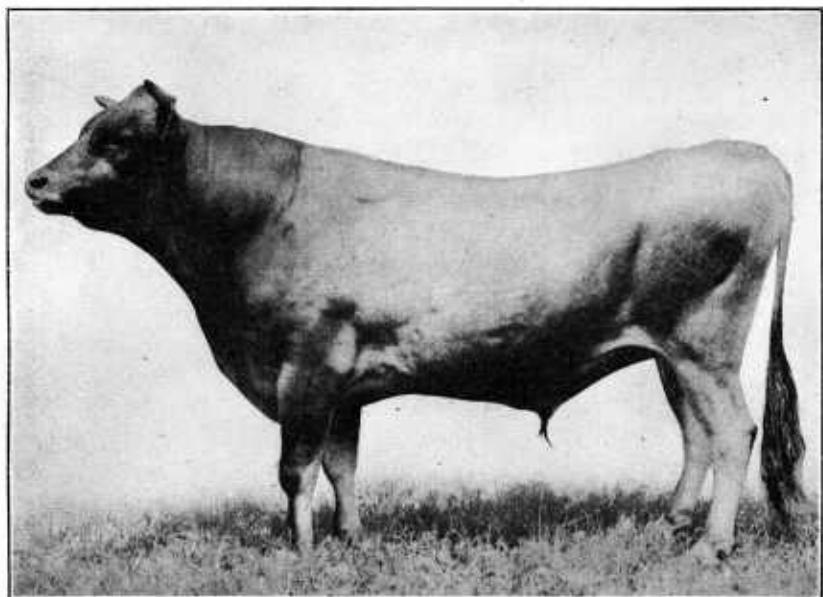


FIG. 16.—Jersey bull, Hood Farm Pogis 9th 55552.

ever since that time the purity of the breed has been preserved. It seems probable that the foundation stock is the same as the Guernsey, namely, from Brittany and Normandy, in near-by northwestern France. Conditions on Jersey are similar to those on Guernsey. The breeders on the island have developed cattle that, in addition to productive ability, have uniformity of type and natural beauty, while in America the breeders have developed greater size, with less refinement of features.

IMPORTATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION

Jerseys were first imported into the United States about the middle of the last century, and since that time importations have been

made practically every year. The breed probably has the largest numbers and widest distribution of all the dairy breeds in this country. Large numbers of Jerseys may be found throughout New England, the Middle West, the South, and the Southwest.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Jerseys vary considerably in color. The solid-colored animals are preferred by many breeders. Various shades of fawn, squirrel gray, mouse color, and very dark brown are common colors, and in the broken-colored animals white is mixed with these colors.

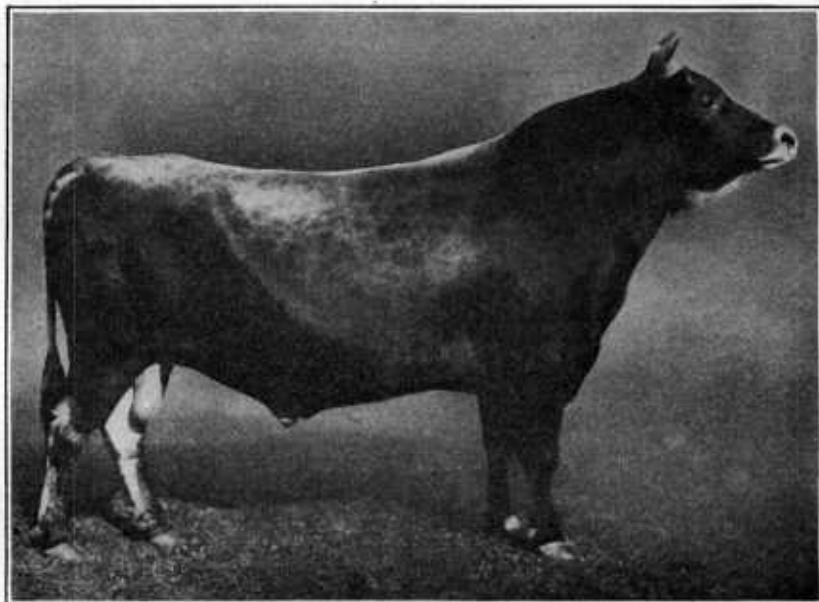


FIG. 17.—Jersey bull, Royal Figgis Fox o' Dreamwold 145028.

The muzzles and tongues are usually black or lead colored, and it is very common for animals to have a light or mealy ring around the muzzle. A black switch is also a desirable feature. Next to the Guernsey the Jersey has the yellowest skin secretion of all the dairy breeds. The horns are small, waxy, and frequently are tipped with black.

Jerseys have a distinctly nervous disposition and are usually somewhat excitable. Their highly organized nervous system causes them to respond quickly to good treatment and abundant feed.

Some have criticized the breed for small size, lack of development of symmetrical udders, and small teats, and the breeders have made much improvement in remedying these features.

Jerseys are the smallest of the dairy breeds. Mature cows range from 700 to 1,300 pounds in weight (average about 900 pounds); bulls vary from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds (average about 1,500 pounds). Compared with the Guernsey, the Jersey is smaller, and has finer features and more refinement throughout.

The birth weight of calves ranges from 45 to 75 pounds. Animals of the breed mature very early, in this respect excelling all other dairy breeds.

The scale of points for a Jersey cow, adopted May 7, 1913, by the American Jersey Cattle Club, shows the points which the breeders have in mind.

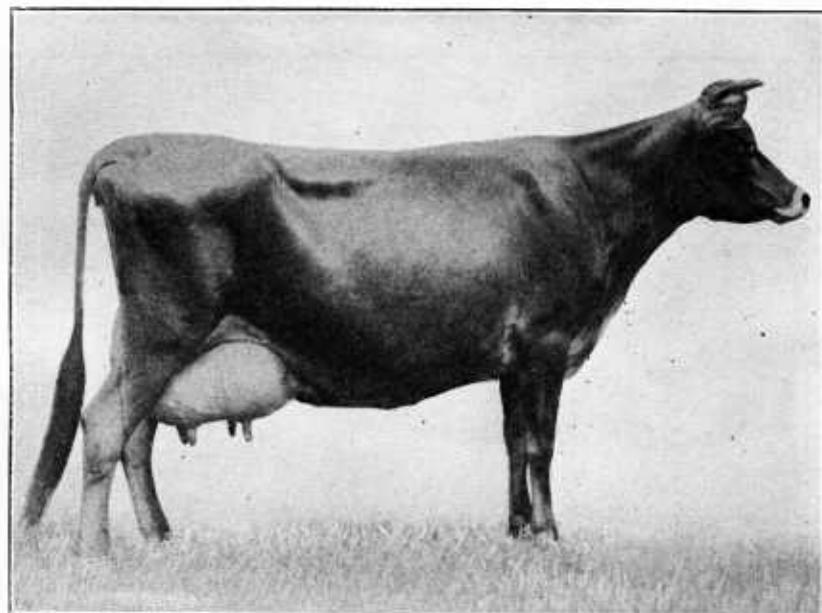


FIG. 18.—Jersey cow, Imp. Bosnian's Anna 231557.

Scale of points for Jersey cows.

Dairy temperament and constitution:	Counts.
Head	7
Medium size, lean, face dished, broad between eyes; horns medium size, incurving	3
Eyes full and placid; ears medium size, fine, carried alert; muzzle broad, with wide open nostrils and muscular lips, jaws strong	4
Neck, thin, rather long, with clean throat, neatly joined to head and shoulders	4
Body	37
Shoulders light, good distance through from point to point, but thin at withers; chest deep and full between and just back of forelegs	5

Dairy temperament and constitution—Continued.

Body—Continued.

	Counts.
Ribs amply sprung and wide apart, giving wedge shape, with deep, large abdomen, firmly held up, with strong muscular development	10
Back straight and strong, with prominent spinal processes; loins broad and strong	5
Rump long to tail setting, and level from hip bones to rump bones	6
Hip bones high and wide apart	3
Thighs flat and wide apart, giving ample room for udder	3
Legs proportionate to size and of fine quality, well apart, with good feet, and not to weave or cross in walking	2
Hide loose and mellow	2
Tail thin, long, with good switch, not coarse at setting-on	1

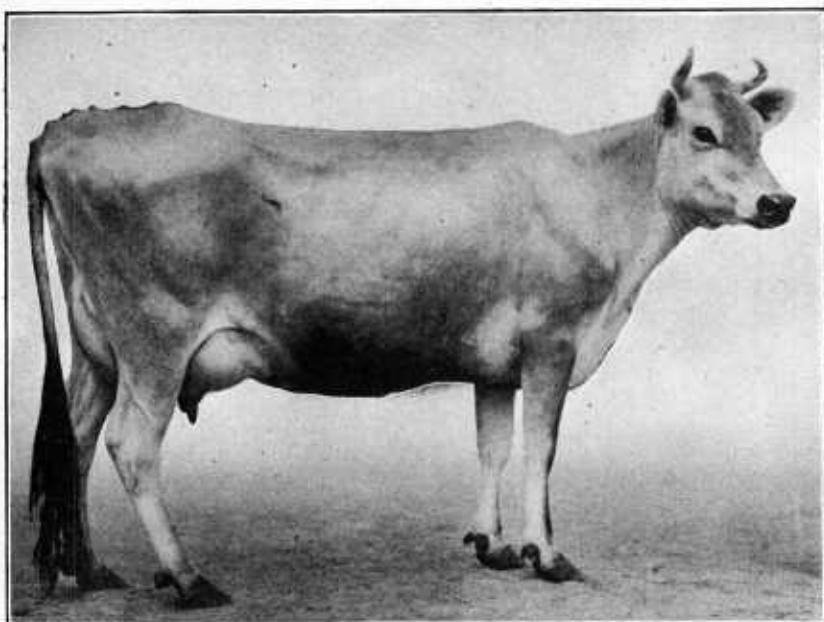


FIG. 19.—Jersey cow, Sophie 19th of Hood Farm 189748.

Mammary development:

Udder	26
Large size, flexible and not fleshy	6
Broad, level or spherical, not deeply cut between teats	4
Fore udder full and well rounded, running well forward of front teats	10
Rear udder well rounded, and well out and up behind	6
Teats: Of good and uniform length and size, regularly and squarely placed	8
Milk veins: Large, long, tortuous and elastic, entering large and numerous orifices	4
Size: Mature cows, 800 to 1,000 pounds	4

Counts.

General appearance: A symmetrical balancing of all the parts, and a proportion of parts to each other, depending on size of animal, with the general appearance of a high-class animal, with capacity for food and productiveness at par-----	10
	100

PRODUCTION.

In natural yellow color the milk of Jersey cows ranks next to that of Guernsey cows and is usually slightly richer in butterfat. The large fat globules cause the cream to rise readily upon standing. Jerseys, like Guernseys, are adapted to the production of butterfat.

The average of the 5,244 cows that have completed yearly records for the Register of Merit is 7,792 pounds of milk testing 5.35 per cent, making 417 pounds of butterfat. The 10 highest milk and butterfat producers for the breed to February 16, 1917, are given below:

Ten highest milk producers among Jerseys.

	Pounds of milk.
1. Passport 219742-----	19, 694. 8
2. Eminent's Bess 209719-----	18, 782. 9
3. Lass 40th of Hood Farm 223642-----	18, 661. 4
4. Lass 66th of Hood Farm 271896-----	17, 793. 7
5. Sophie 19th of Hood Farm 189748-----	17, 557. 7
6. Jacoba Irene 146443-----	17, 253. 2
7. Temisia's Owl's Rose 215973-----	17, 056. 4
8. The Seer's Alberta 2d 166162-----	16, 872. 7
9. Dosoris Park Lily 233783-----	16, 728. 1
10. Beaudesert's Lass 211380-----	16, 633. 2

Average----- 17, 708. 4

Ten highest butterfat producers among Jerseys.

	Pounds of milk.	Pounds of butterfat.
1. Sophie 19th of Hood Farm 189748-----	17, 557. 7	999. 1
2. Spermfield Owl's Eva 193934-----	16, 457. 4	993. 3
3. Eminent's Bess 209719-----	18, 782. 9	962. 8
4. Dosoris Park Lily 233783-----	16, 728. 1	957. 4
5. Jacoba Irene 146443-----	17, 253. 2	952. 9
6. St. Mawes Poppy 219992-----	15, 782. 4	952. 3
7. Olympia's Fern 252060-----	16, 147. 8	937. 8
8. Lass 66th of Hood Farm 271896-----	17, 793. 7	910. 6
9. Lass 38th of Hood Farm 223628-----	15, 284. 0	890. 4
10. Spermfield Owl's Temisia 215982-----	15, 147. 1	875. 2

Averages----- 16, 693. 4 943. 1

FAMILIES.

A considerable number of families have been developed and it is difficult to determine which are the most prominent, but probably the

following are among the best known: St. Lambert, Rioter, Tormentor, Golden Lad, Flying Fox, St. Helier, Combination, Oxford, Financial King, Owl, Jacoba, St. Mawes, Eminent, Diploma, and Torono.

BULLS.

Some of the Jersey bulls having the largest number of Register of Merit daughters to July, 1916, are given below:

Eleven Jersey bulls having largest number of Register of Merit daughters.

	Register of Merit daughters.
1. Hood Farm Pogis 9th 55552	78
2. Hood Farm Torono 60326	71
3. Spermfield Owl 57088	48
4. Loretta's King 65050	40
5. Interested Prince 58224	39
6. Raleigh's Fairy Boy 83767	39
7. Hector Marigold 59121	33
8. Gamboge's Knight 95698	33
9. Noble of Oaklands 95700	33
10. Saydu's Heir 45360	33
11. Royal Majesty 79313	32

ORGANIZATION.

The American Jersey Cattle Club is the official organization, with headquarters at 324 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y., which is the address of the secretary for both registration and Register of Merit.

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Contagious Abortion of Cattle. (Farmers' Bulletin 790.)
Cooperative Bull Association. (Separate 718 from Yearbook 1916.)
A Study of Share-Rented Dairy Farms in Green County, Wisconsin, and Kane County, Illinois. (Department Bulletin 603.)

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